

Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace paragraph [39] with the following amended paragraph:

[39] A parabola is a two-dimensional curve generally defined by a mathematical equation (e.g., $y = ax^2 + b$) or more specifically (e.g., $y = \frac{1}{4}(x^2/F)$, where F is the focal point). The parabolic curve has a vertex point (the bottom point of the curve) and a focal point, each disposed on the central axis with the focal point being above the vertex point. A paraboloid of revolution (i.e., a parabolic reflector) is a three-dimensional shape resulting from the curve being rotated 360 degrees about the central axis. Gain is a function of parabolic reflector diameter, surface accuracy, and radio frequency illumination of the reflector by a feed element.

Please replace paragraph [47] with the following amended paragraph:

[47] In accordance with an alternative embodiment of the present invention, the distance between the apex point 340 and the edges of the closed truncated side 351, in a direction perpendicular to the edges, is $\frac{1}{2}$ wavelength of a tuned radio frequency of operation. Also, the width of each of the three closed trapezoidal sides 353-355, in a direction perpendicular to the parallel top and bottom edges, is one wavelength of the tuned radio frequency of operation. Other embodiments with different values for the distances and widths are possible as well. For example, by extending the width of the three closed trapezoidal sides 353-355 to 1.5 wavelengths of a tuned radio frequency, the feed 300 by itself becomes an efficient 12 dBi (nearly) equiquadimensionally multi-polarized antenna.